THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 6462.

MORNING EDITION-THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1854.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO MESSAGE. THE PROSPECTS OF THE NEBRASKA BILL.

Senator Douglas in a Tight Place. SPLURGE OF THE ABOLITIONISTS IN THE HOUSE. CERRIT SMITH'S EULOGY OF FRED DOUGLASS.

Intelligence from Nassau, N. P.

MORE ABOUT THE LATE FLOOD. ILLNESS OF GOVERNOR BIGLER. &c., &c., &c.

From Washington.
The veto message—mr. foot's speech—prospects of the Bill in congress—the chances of the nebraska bill, etc.

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1854.

The veto message to-day has created a great sensation, and will give rise to a protracted and elaborate debate in the Senate. The message is considered entirely too prolix. Mr. Clayton will speak at length in favor of the bill, and it is believed nearly every Senator will feel called upon to give his views.

Mr. Foot's speech to-day was mere twaddle, but per

haps in keeping with his senatorial reputation. An impression prevails that the bill will pass the Se-

the President's veto, and it is even believed by many that it will pass the House. This is doubtful. It is impossible at this early stage to say how far party discipline may be brought to bear. If it can be made to assume a strict party shape, the veto will of course be

hundred and twenty votes in its favor, to a hundred and ten against it, provided the Clayton amendment is stricken out. We believe there are votes enough to pass a Nebraska bill, but it will require more amendment than merely striking out the Clayton clause. Douglass' first

bill, we think, is the only bill which can pass.

ABUSE OF THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE—THE SCIENTIFUC CONVENTION.

In consequence of the recent abuse of the franking privilege, the Postmaster General has issued instructions to all officers in the departments, special agents, &c., to strictly enforce the provisions of the act of Congress in the matter. No person can frank letters not written by himself, or at his order, under a penalty of \$10, and any person receiving a letter under frank, not entitled to receive letters free, is obliged to give notice at the office where received, that postage may be charged. The Postmaster General intends to strictly enforce the law.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

erous petitions were presented.

THE UNITED STATES STATUTES.
(dem.) of Ind., from the Judiciary Committee, to which was referred the resolution directing inquiry as to the propriety of having the United States statutes revised, corrected, and properly collated, reported that it was inexpedient to segislate on the subject. BILLS REFEREED.

GRANT AGAIN PASSED.

The bill confirming pre-emption rights to lands in the Maison Rouge grant in Louislana, passed last week, was reconsidered, amended, and again passed. AMENDMENTS IN APPROPRIATION BILLS.
RIGHT, (dem.) of Ind., offered a resolution amend

AMEXDIANTS IN APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. BRIGHT, (dem.) of Ind., offered a resolution amending the thirtieth rule, so as to admit any amendment to the Appropriation bills intended to carry out liabilitie resulting from existing laws or treaties. Adopted.

Was taken up.

Mr. Wainer, (dem.) of Wis., moved to add to the bill half a million dollars to pay the friendly Creeks for certain lands. He spoke till after one o'clock in support of the amendment. The bill was then hid aside.

YERO OF THE LAND BILL FOR THE INDIGENT INSLANG.

A message was received from the President vetoing the bill granting lands for the benefit of indigent insane, which was read, as follows:—

To the SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES—

The bill entitled an act making a grant of public lands to the several States for the benefit of indigent insane persons, which was presented to me on the 27th utimo, has been maturely considered, and is returned to the Senate, the house in which has presented to me on the 27th utimo, has been maturely considered, and is returned to the Senate, the house in which has presented with a statement of the objections which has presented the duty prescribed by the constitution. I have been compelled to resist the deep sympathies of my own heart in favor of the humane purpose songht to be accomplished, and to overcome the reluctance with which I dissent from the conclusions of the two houses of Congress, and present my own opiniens in opposition to the accomplished, and to overcome the reluctance with which I dissent from the conclusions of the two houses of Congress, and present my own opiniens in opposition to the accomplished, and to overcome the rejuctance with which I dissent from the conclusions of the two houses of Congress, and present my own opiniens in opposition to the accomplished, and to overcome the rejuctance with which I dissent from the conclusions of the two houses of Congress, and present my own opiniens in opposition to the accomplished, and the fater of the fater to be accomplished, and the fater of the

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The inth article is as follows: to wit — That all debts ton shall be at valid against the United States under this censitivation as under the confederation." For a correct understanding of the terms used in the third section of the fourth article above quoted, reference should be had to the listery of the times in which the consistution was firmed and adopted. It was decided upon in convention on the 17th of September, 1727, and by it Congress was empowered to the United States. The only territory then belonging to the United States, and the only territory then belonging to the United States, and a several States, to wit: "IN, New York, in 1731; by Virginia, in 1753; by Massachusetts, in 1725, and by South Carolina, in August, 1727, and ya month lefore the formation of the constitution. The consideration of the constitution. The consideration of the constitution. The consideration of the constitution of in hounters of the defermentioned purposes, or disposed of in hounties to the officers and soldiers of the American army, shall be considered a common fund, for the use and benefit of such of the United States as have become, or shall become members of the confederation or tederal alliance of the said States, Virginia included, as clarge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully and bone did slopes of them granted by the third section of the fourth article of the constitution, clerrly contamplates such disposed of fire that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatseever. Here the object for which these lands are to be disposed of its clearly set forth, and the power to dispose of them granted by the third section of the fourth article of the constitution, clerrly contamplates such disposition in favor of the contemplated grant, but the strongest nutberly against it.

Furthermore, this till is in violation of the faith of the government, pledged in the act of January 28, 1847. The 19th section of that act declares that the purpose and apply all moneys which may be received into the treasury for the sale of th

MCPNING EDITION—THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1854.

James a least a growing to the property to the control of the property of of

is and for school purposes, to endow colleges, to establish universities, construct roads, canals, raircais, the ship canal at St. Mary's river, and many other objects, all of which had received the sanction of government for sixty years. There were one hundred acts on the statute book granting land to the states for specific objects. It was singular that the first act of this kind which had been veteed was the first one which gave land to all the States in something like an equitable and just distribution. If this bill be unconstitutional, then no act granting land to any State for any specific object would be constitutional. The constitution gave Congress stall and absolute power over the public lands.—"Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulationa respecting the territory or other property of the United States." These were the words of the constitution. That they gave smaple power to Congress to dispose of the public lands, no man could doubt. This provision was so clear that no man outside of a lunatic asylem could have any difficulty in interpreting it. He argued the subject for a considerable time, contending that the bill was just, wise, humane and constitutional.

Mr. HUNIER said this was not the proper time to discuss the merits of the bill. At the proper time to discuss the merits of the bill. At the proper time for the discussion, the friends of the administration would be prepared to defend the Fresident and his measage. If they should fail to do so, the fault would not be with the President of the merits of the bill. At the proper time for the discussion, the friends of the administration would be the forerunner of many evils. He who protected the barrier placed by the Constitution between the president of the barrier placed by the Constitution between the powers of the general government and the rights of the States, descreed the highest commendation and thanks of the nation. It was only in the presented to the barrier and to the barrier, an abstractone if migh

and granted by Congress, that the revenue from it has but barely paid its original cost, and the expenses of survey, &c.

Mr. DOUGLAS, (dem.) of Ill., defended the grants made to Western States for railroad purposes, showing that by grants to the Illinois road land was now sold by the United States for two-fifty per acre, which for fifty years had been in market, and unsaleable at any price. The western men asked for no grants of land for their State for any purpose which did not come within the principle recognised by the message on the table. He argued against the bill. It was to place the general government in the situation of taking care of one class of indigent persons in the States, and if adopted would lead to many encroachments upon State authority.

Mr. Jossz, (whig) of Tean.—Are you not in favor of giving the lands to the landless by the homestead bill?

Mr. DOUGLAS.—I do not wish to be drawn from an argument against one bill by a question as to how I shall vote on another.

Mr. JOSEZ—The Senator maintains that it is unconstitutional to give lands to the insane. How, then, can he support a bill giving lands to those who are not insanels.

Mr. DOULLAS.—When that bill comes up I will be prepared, and willing to express myself upon it. If I can show that it comes within the principle recognized by this message I will vote for it. If it does not, I will vote against it. I choose not to be diverted from my argument against one bill, just, too, at a point where I was treading upon the geatleman's corns, by questions as to my opisions on other measures.

Mr. JOSEZ—I can assure the Senate that I have no cerns that he can tread upon. I saked him a question, rad he need not qet out of humor about it. I am a friend of this bill, and I am with the Senator on the

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1854.
MILITARY BOUNTY LAND LAW.
The Spranker presented resolutions from the Legislature of Kentucky, asking an amendment to the Military Boun-ty Land law, and for lands for educational purposes in that State. Referred.

Mr. Walley-(whig), of Mass., presented a petition from the Executive of Massachusetts and 370 others, mostly members of the Legislature, asking the establishment of floating schools for the training of seamen. Also the petition of the Mayor of Boston and 203 others,

Also the petition of the Mayor of Boston and 203 others, asking that members of the army may be confined to military duties, and that civil works may be placed under the control of civil superintendents.

Both were referred.

Mr. Florexce, (dem.) of Pa., said the Committee on Naval Affairs had under consideration a project for establi hing floating schools for the education of scamen.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the bill to establish the office of Surveyor-General in New Mexico, and grant lands to actual settlers therein.

A SURVEYOR GENERAL FOR NEW MEXICO—LANDS TO ACTUAL SETTLERS IN THE TERRITORY—AN EXTREMENT SHAY DISCUSSION.

to actual settlers therein.

A SUNEYOR GENERAL, FOR NEW MERIOD—LANDS to ACTUAL SETTLERS IN THE REMITORY—AN EXTREMENT SHAY DISCUSSION.

The amendment pending was offered yesterday by Mr. DISKEY, altering the second section of the bill to read, that grants shall be given to every white male citizen, or every white male over twenty-one years of age, who has declared his intentions to become a citizen.

Mr. GERERY EMTR. (abolition) of N. Y., said he could not vote for the bill while the word "white" remained in it. He believed every man is bound to prefer his reigion over all things else, he that religion superstitious or true, faise or sound. That privilege he claimed for himself. He believed, on the authority of the Savier, in the command to do unto others as we would they should do unto us. This is the whole sum and substance of Christianity. If the incarnate Son of Mr. a should come among us, the Savier would not vote to retain the word "white." We cannot afford to bet ahelats. We must be men. We should be careful not to do wrong to any man when a sense of revenge follows wrong. We should make the divine standard our rule of conduct. What, says the Apostle Peter. He was sure his Catholic friend from Pennsylvania (Mr. Chandler) would appreciate the remark, as it was said the Catholic church was built on Peter. God is no respecter of persons, but in every nation—black, white and red—they that fear God and work righteousness are acceptable of him. He wished that the great black man, Frederick Douglass, could come here and speak as to this word "white." This man of America was held in cruel bendage this after he was twenty-one years of age, and never went to school, but he is one of the ablest public orators and writers in the country. He wished that Mr. Douglass could come here and pour out the full and rich tones of his voice from the feelings of the heart. He (Smith) was sure that Mr. Douglass could bring the committee to repent of its purpose to retain the word "white." When he me a man he loved to greet him as

was said about segrees being citizens, he would content himself with remselving, that it was not competent for a State to declare negrees citizens within the terms of the constitution of the Usided States, although a State may extend citizenship to them within its own jurisdiction. He believed with the gintleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Keitt) that this is a government of white people, and made by white people or white people.

Mr. Howk inquired: Will this bill operate practically to exclude any persons formerly Mexican subjects?

Mr. Dank replied it was infisuded to extend to every white citizen, as contemplated by the treaty.

Mr. Wank did not suppose this government has any particular color.

Mr. Dank rin his seat) said yet it has.

Mr. Wank, (free soil) of Ohio, resuming, remarked: He supposed this to be a human government, extending to and throwing its shield of protection around oil. He did not know what this government has to do with the color of any man, and could not say that he himself would be prenounced orthodox if the strict rule of church discipine should be applied to him. (Laughter) The constitution says persons; and if gentlemen could satisfy him a black man is not a person, then he would give up the argument.

Mr. Washirars, (whig) of Mi., moved to amend Mr. Diency's amendment by inserting "colored" after the word "white." Colored men are citizens in some of the Sales, and he did not see how they could be constitutionally excluded from the rights in Territories granted to white editizens. Southern gentlemen chaim the right to take their slaves hither, yet deny the right of observed their slaves hither, yet deny the right of observed the slaves of the South, and seduced their slaves nother the pretexes of freedom, and after doing this now ask public lands for the fights: What a miserable sham it is!

Mr. Kishr, (den.) of S. C., said—k certain section of this country has violated the rights of the South and seduced their slaves under the pretexes of freedom, and after doing this now ask public

seat by virtue of black men?

Mr. KERIT.—No.

Mr. Gidden seaumed, saying the gentleman held his seat more by the aid of colored men than by white; and wauld he exclude the former from participation in the benefits of the Territory? It would be unjust to do so.

Mr. CARIPELL (free soil) of Ohlo, wished to ask a question of the gentleman from South Carolina. If white men do not intermarry with the blacks of South Carolina, in what way, consistently with a correct state of mersis, comeso many mulattoes there?

Mr. Disney's amendment was adopted.

Mr. KERIT, in reply to Mr. Campbell, said, in his-legislative experience he had ever extended to gentlemen the utmost kindness and propriety; but when an indecent inquiry was made, he treated it as such. As to South Carolina morals, his sniswer was this:—if there are so many mulattoes in that State, it is owing to association with the free soilers.

The CHARMAN (Mr. Phelps) said the gentleman was not in order.

House.

THE LAND LAWS OF OREGON.

The bill amendatory of the land laws of Oregon, and extending their provisions to the Territory of Washington, was taken up and debated.

The committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

Hiness of Governor Bigler.

Hannsnung, May 3, 1854.

Governor Biglev is quite sick, and comined to his bed.
He was attacked on Saturday, and the disease is said to be congestion of the lungs. He was able to sign but one bill to day, and that required a great effort. A large number of bills are unsigned.

Connecticut Legislature.

New HAVEN, May 3, 1854.

The Legislature of Connecticut was organized thi morning. In the Heuse, Lafayette S. Foster, of Norwich, was chosen Speaker, and Ami Gliddings, of Plymouth, and F. E. Harrison, of Weat Kulmayo, Clerks. Messre Rabecct and windman, or the Palladium, were appointed State printers.

In the Senate, John Boyd was chosen President profess, and David B. Booth, of Panbury, Clerk.

The election of Governor takes place to morrow.

The election of Governor takes place to morrow.

From Nassau, N. P.

MARINE DISASTERS—THE SALT TRADE.
CRARIESTEN, May 3, 1854.

The British scheoner Mary and Jane has arrived here with Nassau dates to the 20th all.

The Bremen ship Auguste, from New Orleans for Bremen, arrived at Nassau on the 20th. She went ashore on the 18th en Memory Rocks, and was assisted off by wreckers. Falvage awarded, \$20,000.

In the case of the ship James Wright, \$29,000 was accepted as salvage.

The French bark St. Pierre, from Port au Prince for Havre, with 4,000 hags of coffee, logwood, &c., was to-

Havre, with 4,000 bags of coffee, logwood, &c., was to-tally lost at langua on the 9th ult. 2,000 bags of coffee had been saved dry. The French Vice Consul left Nas-sau on the 20th, for the purpose of protecting the inter-ests of those concerned.

The prospects of the salt season at Inagua were good. The Recent Floods and its Effects.

The Recent Floods and its Euclis.

THE FRESHET IN MAINE.

Bosros, May 3, 1854.

A portion of the dam at Searson's Falls, Maine, has been carried away by the freshet there. It is not known how much damage has been done, but if the foundation is undermined, the injury by stoppage of the various manufactories located there will be very serious.

manufactories located there will be very serious.

THE PRESHET IN THE DELAWARE CANAL.

PRIDADESHIA, May 3, 1854.

The damage to the Pelaware canal by the recent freshet has not been so great as was at first supposed. The Supervisor thinks it will take about two weeks to get the canal in navigable order. The greatest damage is in the four mile level between Uhleraville and Dersham. No serious injury was done to any portion of the mechanical works.

HENDLINGTON OF ACCESSIONAL RESUMPTION OF RAILROAD TRAVEL IN CONNECTICUT.

RESUMPTION OF RAILROAD TRAVEL IN CONNECTICUT.
HASTPORD, May 3, 1864.
The trains between New Haven and Springfield are now running as usual, the flood having subsided. The express trains passed to-day, in good time.

Destructive Frosts in the South.
New ORLEANS, May 1, 1854.
Extensive frosts have occurred in the interior of Louisians and Alabama, and much replanting will be necessary. Cotton seed is scarce.

The New Three Dollar Pieces.

The first issue of the new three dollar Pieces.

Philadrinia, May 3, 1854.

The first issue of the new three dollar gold pieces will be made on Saturday next, when \$6,000 will be sent to Washington. They are beautifully executed. The front has an lidian head with a feathered crown; and the United States of America, around it. The reverse has the words "Three Bollars, 1854"—encircled in a wreath of wheat, corn, oak leaves and acorns.

PHE EXECUTION OF RECOGNIZATION OF SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF HIS NEW YORK HERAD.

ARRANY, May 3, 1854.

The Governor has declined to interfere with the senence of the Court, and Hendrickson will be executed on riday.

W.

Fire at Charleston, S. C.

CHARLESON, May 3, 1854.

A fire occurred early this morning on King street, in this city, destroying several houses. The loss is estimated at from \$15,000 to \$20,000. Insured in Charleston offices.

Schooner H. S. Lanfair Loat.

Angeons, May 3, 1554.

The schooner H. S. Lanfair, bound from Boston for Philadelphia, with stone and fish, struck on the bar yesterday, and has eighteen inches of water in her hold. The cargo has been reshipped or a schooner bound to Philadelphia, and the crew have come ashere.

The Knoxville at Savaman.

Savaman, May 2, 1854.

The atesmship Knoxville, Cart. Ludlow, has arrived ere, in fifty-seven heurs from New York.

Markets.

Markets.

New Origans, May 1, 1854.

Our cotton market has been firm to day, with sales of 7,000 beles. Flour is dull. Corn has advanced 2c., with sales of 50,000 beles at 60c. a 60c. The Pacific's news came to hand at 5 this evening.

Charletton, May 1, 1854.

Our cotton merket has shown no change, and the day's sales were 753 baies.

Charletton, May 2, 1854.

The Case of the Captured Slaver is Boston. [From the Boston Mail, May 2.]

Charles Kehman, the Captain of the supposed slaver Glamorgan, was examined yesterday before U. B. Commissioner Mewrin. H. I. Huller, Eu., appeared for the procecution, and J. H. Prince, Esq., for the defendant, But one wilness was called. Lieut. John Downs, Jr., of the U. S. brig Perry. His testimony was to the effect that on the afteracen of the 9th of March last, while cruising on the coast of Africa, a brig was seen nine siles to windward, bearing for the port of Ambriz, the destination of the Perry. The latter fired a gun and showed English colors, which the former answered with American. As the strange brig outsailed the Perry on a free wind, she was lost sight of during the night, but was again discovered on the morning of the 19th. Two guns were fired for the sait to lay to, which were scaheeded.

It being calm on the morning of the 19th, the quarter boat was lowered, manned and armed, and under the command of Lieut. Downes, succeeded in boarding the Glamorgan about nine o'elock, Capt. Kehman assisting Lieut. Bowne up the ship's paper, and told Lieut. Downes there was no necessity of examing the hold. He said that the vessel was "canght," that there was a deck prepared to take in a cargo, but did not state what that cargo was to be, although he afterwards talked about taking paresengers.

There were about twenty men on board, of which two were slaves, shipped, as Kehman stated, by the Portugues at Congo river, for the use of the supercargo. Kehman told the Lieutenat, on boarding, to take possession of the ship if he was a United States officer. In answer to the officer's questions, he stated that he was bound for Ambriz, twenty days out from Congo river, where he had discharged his cargo. In answer to the cuestion why he had been so long at sea—the distance from Congo river, the had scharged the cargo with which he came out from New York, at Congo river, the Portuguess at that place pit on board water casks, farina, &c, ac eargo w

He Beard of Education.

The Beard met hast evening, Commissioner Williams, President pro tem., in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

OMMUNICATIONS.

From school officers of Seventeenth ward, nominating John Chamberlain Trustee of Common Schools for said ward. Nomination confirmed.

ward. Nomination confirmed.

From Trustees of Twentieth ward, asking for authority to leave premises for colored school, and appropriations for good will of lease, rent, and cost of fitting up. Referred to Committee on Sites and Schoolhouses.

From school officers of Tenth ward, applying for an appropriation of \$1,200 for repairs and alterations to school fards in Allen and Luclow streets. Referred to Committee on Reasire.

school fards in Allen and Ludlow streets. Referred to Committee on Repairs.

From school efficers of Nineteenth ward, asking for an appropriation of \$9,400 to erect a schoolhouse on Fifty-second street. Referred to Finance Committee.

DETERMINATION OF THUSTESS' TERMS OF OFFICE.

The Board here, in accordance with the provisions of the last section of the school law, proceeded to determine by lot the term for which each of the trustees of the various wards, (who are serving without any legal determination of their terms of office,) shall continue to serve, a list of such trustees having been previously reported to the Board.

BESOLUTIONS.

a list of such trustees having been previously reported to the Board.

By Mr. Cockede-That the Clerk be directed to prepare, and have immediately printed for distribution as last year, a directory-of the Board of Education. Adopted.

By Mr. Hamans—That it be referred to the Superintendent of School Buildings to number the ward schools and ward primaries, so as to correspond with the numbers as now established by this Board, and recognized in the Manual and Directory. Adopted.

The Board then teok up document No. 12, being the report of the Committee on Elections and Qualifications, in favor of Mr. William Monteith being a Commissioner of Schools for the Twentieth ward. The Board refused to adopt the report.

On motion, the Board then adjourned.

On motion, the Beard then adjourned.

Board of Supervisors.

The Mayor and Recorder being absent, Alderman Elywas called to the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were approved.

CERR AND ENTRY CLERKS OF THE COMMON PLEAS.

A communication was received from the Judges of the Court of Gemmon Fleas, stating that an act had passed the Legislature, empowering them to appoint a clerk and six assistant clerks. The Judges requested the Board to fix the annual amount of salary to be paid to each. Referred to Committee on County Offices.

The Beard adjourned to Friday next.

We understand that Mr. Benjamin H. Jarvis, who was clerk of the Comman Fleas some years since, will be the new clerk under the present law. It is an appointment that will give general satisfaction to the bar. Mr. W. H. Rice, one of the clerks of the Superior Court, is a candidate for the principal deputy clerkship—and, as his application is numerously signed by many members of the lar, including some of its most influential practitioners, his appointment is appointment and the superior court.

is appointment is also almost certain.

Coroners' Inquests.

A Lambstanie Cash of Suicide by Takino Laudanum.—
Corerer Withelm held an inquest yesterday on the body of a German, named Frederick L. Notling who died at the New York Hospital, from the effects of a large dose of landamm, administered by himself for the express purpose of destroying his life. We have already published that the deceased, on Monday night, took the polson at his boarding house, No. 75 Ann street, and was removed to the bospital where he died yesterday. Prior to his taking the faul drug he wrote a letter to his friend, bequeathing him all his effects, informing him what he was about to do. The following is a copy of the letter:—

Dran Frienn—I am tired of life, by a succession of misfortunes I cannot stand it any longer the succession of misfortunes I cannot stand it any longer the succession of misfortunes I cannot stand it any longer to succession of misfortunes I cannot stand it any longer to succession of misfortunes I cannot stand it any longer to succession of misfortunes I cannot stand it any longer to succession of misfortunes I cannot stand it any longer to succession of misfortunes I cannot stand it any longer to succession of misfortunes I cannot stand it any longer to succession of misfortunes I cannot stand it any longer to succession of misfortunes is a succession of the succession of th

Mr. Wensten's Estate.—According to an advertisement in a Concord, (N. H..) paper, George W. Nesmith, Esq., of Franklin, (Old Salisbury,) is appointed a "Commissioner to allow the claims of creditors against the easies of Hom. Inness Weshier," which is degreed the be administered as an insolvent cattle.